

1 THE HONORABLE BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 TATIANA WESTBROOK, an individual;
11 JAMES WESTBROOK, an individual; HALO
12 BEAUTY PARTNERS, LLC, a Nevada Limited
13 Liability Company,

Plaintiffs,

v.

14 KATIE JOY PAULSON, an individual;
15 WITHOUT A CRYSTAL BALL, LLC, a
16 Minnesota Limited Liability Company; and
17 DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

NO. 2:20-cv-01606-BJR

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO QUALIFY
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED**

28 **PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS'
29 MOTION TO QUALIFY
(2:20-cv-01606-BJR)**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Before Defendants even have filed an Answer admitting or denying any of the allegations in Plaintiffs' Complaint, Attorney Michael P. Brown and Defendants are seeking a blanket order from the Court that Mr. Brown and his law firm cannot be disqualified—now or ever—as counsel in the instant litigation “or future proceedings in another forum” based on his conduct related to non-party witness, Lori Ann Barnhart.¹ Defendants’ Motion to Qualify should be denied because such a motion is inappropriate, the issue of disqualification is not yet ripe, discovery is stayed, the totality of the communications between Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart is unknown, and the requested relief is overbroad.² Defendants fail to cite any legal standard for a motion to qualify; nor do they cite a single case in which a party has successfully requested such relief from any Court. Perhaps that is because it appears no such case exists. The lack of such case law is likely because, once admitted to practice before a court, attorneys are not required to then affirmatively “prove” they are qualified. Rather, counsel is presumed qualified and eligible to practice before this Court until: 1) counsel withdraws,³ or 2) the Court exercises its duty to examine charges of a conflict of interest brought in a motion to disqualify and determines that counsel is disqualified.⁴ Defendants’ counsel, Mr. Brown, has not withdrawn, and no motion to disqualify Mr. Brown has yet been filed in this matter.⁵

On January 13, 2021, Ms. Barnhart, submitted testimony against Defendants' interests⁶ relating to personal jurisdiction (referred herein as the "Signed Barnhart Declaration"), which: 1) shows that Defendant Katie Joy Paulson misrepresented the nature and scope of Defendants'

¹ Defendants' Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63, p. 3.

² Nor are Plaintiffs obligated to file a motion to disqualify at this point in the proceedings. See *FMC Techs., Inc. v. Edwards*, 420 F. Supp. 2d 1153, 1162–63 (W.D. Wash. 2006).

³ See LCR 83.2(b) (withdrawal of attorneys).

⁴ See *FMC Techs., Inc.*, 420 F. Supp. 2d at 1157.

⁵ Plaintiffs respectfully reserve the right to timely file a motion to disqualify counsel when the issue is ripe.

⁶ Defendants acknowledged this conflict in the instant Motion when they asserted that “Ms. Barnhart’s ‘first’ story was plainly consistent with Defendants’ interests” and that the Signed Barnhart Declaration “chang[ed] that story 180 degrees.” See Defendants’ Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63, p. 11.

1 Washington contacts⁷ in her declarations filed in support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss; and
2 2) establishes Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts with Washington for this Court to
3 exercise personal jurisdiction over them.⁸ Although it appears from the correspondence between
4 Ms. Barnhart and Mr. Brown—over 150 emails and two phone calls—that a reasonable person
5 would have a subjective belief that an attorney-client relationship existed,⁹ a determination of
6 Mr. Brown's qualifications to remain as counsel in this matter due to his conduct with Ms.
7 Barnhart is premature. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss regarding personal jurisdiction still is
8 pending before this Court; no Answer, Affirmative Defenses (other than raised in the Motion to
9 Dismiss), and/or Counterclaims have been filed identifying the issues in this case; and discovery
10 in this matter currently is stayed.¹⁰

11 Until the pending Motion to Dismiss is decided, and Defendants have answered
12 Plaintiffs' Complaint, it is unknown whether Ms. Barnhart, who currently is a witness on the
13 jurisdiction issue, will be deposed and/or be a witness at trial subject to cross-examination by
14 Mr. Brown and/or another attorney at his firm. There is no need to inundate the Court with a
15 motion to disqualify (or qualify) counsel that may be needless if the Court grants Defendants'
16 Motion to Dismiss.¹¹ Likewise, until Defendants file an Answer and until discovery is
17 performed, it is unknown whether Ms. Barnhart has knowledge of any non-jurisdictional issues
18 relevant to this case, such that she would be a testifying witness as to those issues at a trial on the
19 merits.

Additionally, the Court currently does not have all the facts to affirmatively and

⁷ Declaration of Katherine Paulson in Support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss ("Paulson Decl."), Dkt. 19, ¶ 4.

⁸ See Declaration of Kim Fulmer (“Fulmer Decl.”), Dkt. 29, ¶¶ 10–15; Declaration of Michael J. Saltz in support of Plaintiffs’ Opposition to Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (“January 4 Declaration”), Dkt. 30-1; Declaration of Lori Ann Barnhart (“Signed Barnhart Decl.”), Dkt. 38-1, ¶¶ 8–11.

⁹ See Signed Barnhart Decl., Dkt. 38-1, ¶ 21, 25; see also Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B.

¹⁰ See Joint Status Report and Discovery Plan, Dkt. 31, at Sections 1A and 1F; Stipulated Order Staying Discovery, Dkt. 36.

¹¹ Even if the Court denies the Motion to Dismiss, the issue of disqualification nevertheless may be moot if Defendants decide not to pursue a lack of personal jurisdiction defense and there is no other basis to call Ms. Barnhart as a witness at trial.

1 indefinitely qualify Mr. Brown as counsel. Although Mr. Brown has provided the Court with a
2 “compendium” of his email communications with Ms. Barnhart,¹² he has not represented that he
3 provided this Court with *all* his communications with Ms. Barnhart. To be certain, Ms. Barnhart
4 provided Plaintiffs’ counsel with additional communications that were not included in Mr.
5 Brown’s numerous declarations.¹³ Thus, neither the Court nor Plaintiffs’ counsel can fully
6 evaluate Mr. Brown’s relationship with Ms. Barnhart without all the necessary information.

7 There is no question that Mr. Brown now has a conflict of interest regarding Ms.
8 Barnhart. The record reveals that Mr. Brown has repeatedly attempted to discredit Ms.
9 Barnhart's testimony, truthfulness, and mental competency, despite his own efforts to use Ms.
10 Barnhart for her testimony on behalf of Defendants, as recently as two days before the Signed
11 Barnhart Declaration was filed.¹⁴ Finally, Defendants' Motion to Qualify relies on hearsay
12 evidence:¹⁵ 1) Mr. Brown's correspondence with Ms. Barnhart, and 2) Mr. Brown's
13 correspondence with purported relatives of Ms. Barnhart.

14 In light of these issues, Plaintiffs were not, and are not, in a position to stipulate to Mr.
15 Brown's request to retroactively remedy his conflicts of interest with his former client, Ms.
16 Barnhart.¹⁶ For the same reasons, this Court should deny Defendants' Motion to Qualify.

¹² Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, p. 4 fn.6.

¹³ Plaintiffs identified at least two emails between Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart that have not been filed by Mr. Brown. See Declaration of Elana Levine in support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions ("Levine Decl."), Dkt. 65-1, ¶ 7, Ex. 1.

¹⁴ See Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 193 of 221 (January 11 at 8:02 am: "We will be filing an objection today...and I'd like to include a statement from you if you are on board with that."); p. 195 of 221 (January 11 at 9:10am: "I'd like to stand up for you by filing your declaration if you'd let me."); p. 198 of 221 (January 11 at 3:16pm:"We're filing something today that addresses the threat Saltz recently made to you....It would be great if you would state that you took it as a threat and felt intimidated, etc.").

¹⁵ Defendants cannot raise new, admissible evidence in their reply. See *Goldmanis v. Insinger*, Case No. C13-2035-JCC, 2014 WL 3739430, at *4 (W.D. Wash. July 29, 2014), *aff'd in part, dismissed in part*, 679 F. App'x 605 (9th Cir. 2017) (finding that counsel may not decline to submit declarations to support a motion and then, in reply, provide declarations that counter the opposing party's argument with new allegations).

¹⁶ Mr. Brown also mis-characterizes Plaintiffs' counsel's position and statements during the meet and confer on the Motion to Qualify and fails to inform the Court that Plaintiffs' counsel told Mr. Brown: 1) his mis-characterization was not Plaintiffs' counsel's "recollection of what was said during [the] call"; and, 2) Plaintiffs' counsel's "recollection was that what [Plaintiffs' counsel] represented was that [they] didn't intend, at that time, to make a

II. CLARIFICATION OF FACTS

A. Communications between Lori Ann Barnhart and Mr. Brown.

Beginning on December 24, 2020, Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart proceeded to exchange nearly 150 emails and two short phone calls over the course of 18 days.¹⁷ None of those communications establish that Mr. Brown advised Ms. Barnhart in writing that he did not represent her or that he was not providing her legal advice. The nature of the approximately 150 emails that have been produced by Mr. Brown reveal that he provided Ms. Barnhart with legal advice relating to: 1) alleged harassment she received on Twitter following the filing of the Declaration of Kim Fulmer; 2) how she should respond to Plaintiffs' proposed subpoena; and 3) her proposed testimony in support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss in this matter. Additionally, the primary reason Ms. Barnhart contacted Mr. Brown was to solicit his services to correct the record as to her employment.¹⁸

In the Signed Barnhart Declaration, Ms. Barnhart testified that Mr. Brown offered to represent her as a third-party witness in this litigation.¹⁹ Ms. Barnhart also advised Plaintiffs' counsel on January 12, 2021 that she believed that Mr. Brown was acting as her attorney because she repeatedly asked him for legal advice, which he provided,²⁰ and he offered on multiple

¹⁷ motion to the [C]ourt on that issue." Declaration of Michael Brown in support of the Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63, Ex. A., at p. 6.

¹⁸ Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1 ¶¶ 3, 7, 9; Defendants' Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63, pp. 4, 6.

¹⁹ See Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 33 of 221 ("I hope that other Lori isn't being harassed."); p. 47 of 221 ("Look what they have done to me and the other Lori"); p.53 of 221 ("Will anything be put out so this woman's information will stop spreading[?]"); p. 75 of 221 ("I contacted you because of the doxing of the wrong Lori"); p. 146 of 221 ("Do they know I am not the other Lori yet?"); p. 160 of 221 ("I think they still believe that I am the other Lori."); p. 165 of 221 ("Do they know I am not the other Lori?"); p. 177 of 221 ("They can show up at Lori's house or work, harass her and her family now too"); and p. 186 of 221 ("Can you tell me what is going on with the other Lori?").

²⁰ See Signed Barnhart Declaration, Dkt. 38-1, ¶¶ 21, 25, 26; see also Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, p. 195 of 221, ("I'd like to stand up for you by filing your declaration if you'd let me. It costs you nothing.").

²¹ See Levine Decl., Dkt. 65-1, ¶ 7, Ex. 1, (Ms. Barnhart: "Figures. What are your thoughts?"); see also Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 30 of 221 (Ms. Barnhart: "[I]s there anything I can do, or should I try to ignore it?"); p. 43 of 221 (Mr. Brown: "I'll have to think about this. For the time being, it's best for you not to make any contact with Katie (and vice-versa). They are working hard to try to paint you two as a 'team' and that's not good for either of you."); p. 44 of 221 (Ms. Barnhart: "Don't worry I will not say nor do anything without telling you first."); p. 159 of 221 (Mr. Brown: "You have a right to object to the subpoena. At a minimum that would delay everything and the judge might just say you don't have to respond."); p. 182 of 221 (Mr. Brown: "[Y]ou have done

1 occasions to help her “at no cost.”²¹

2 Mr. Brown also dissuaded Ms. Barnhart from contacting Plaintiffs’ counsel directly. For
3 example, on December 30, 2020 at 5:55 p.m., Mr. Brown wrote, in relevant part:

4 *I spoke with Saltz today. They are planning to subpoena your Twitter account
5 because they see that you closed your account and they think there might be
evidence there about your connection to Katie. I did not disclose that you and I
are in touch. Saltz even complained to me that you “threatened” him via DM.²²*

6 At 6:18 p.m., Ms. Barnhart responded:

7 *Figures. What are your thoughts?²³*

8 At 6:22 p.m., Mr. Brown responded:

9 *I'll have to think about this. For the time being, it's best for you not to make any
10 contact with Katie (and vice-versa). They are working hard to try to paint you two
as a “team” and that's not good for either of you.²⁴*

11 At 7:16 p.m., Ms. Barnhart responded, in relevant part:

12 *Maybe it would just be easier if I went and met with [Saltz] myself. He can see me
face to face and see I am no threat and I have nothing to hide....I actually present
myself very well and know how to be professional when I need to be. Don't worry
I will not say nor do anything without telling you first.²⁵*

13 On December 31, 2020 at 6:37 a.m., Mr. Brown wrote:

14 *I understand that impulse but you need to understand the type of person he is. Do
you have the ability to pay for your own lawyer to help you if they do issue a
subpoena?²⁶*

15 It is unclear if Ms. Barnhart responded to the above email as the record is devoid of such a
16 response. Yet, on December 31, 2020 at 2:47 p.m., Mr. Brown wrote:

20 nothing illegal....I recommend that you sit tight, accept service if they come to your door, and then we can take it
form [sic] there.”).

21 See Levine Decl., Dkt. 65-1, ¶ 7; *see, e.g.*, Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 45 of 221 (Mr. Brown: “Do
you have the ability to pay for your own lawyer if they do issue a subpoena?”); p. 159 of 221 (Mr. Brown: “I can
help with that.”); p. 195 of 221 (Mr. Brown: “You don’t need to spend money or hire a lawyer to respond to the
subpoena”); p. p. 198 of 221 (Mr. Brown: “I can give you some assistance with respect to responding to the
subpoena.”); p. 205 of 221 (Mr. Brown: “I think I can help you with the response, for no charge. It’s very simple.”).

22 Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 42 of 221.

23 Notably, this email was not provided by Mr. Brown in the multitude of his previous filings with this Court. *See*
Levine Decl., Dkt. 65-1, ¶ 7 (emphasis added).

24 Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 43 of 221.

25 *Id.* at p. 44 of 221 (emphasis added).

26 *Id.* at p. 45 of 221.

You'll get a copy of the subpoena if they issue it. If it just asks for communications with Katie then it sounds like there won't be much to it. If it is too broad (like asking for all your tweets etc) you can challenge it.²⁷

Mr. Brown also convinced Ms. Barnhart on at least one occasion that she did not need to consult with separate counsel:

On January 8, 2020 at 5:35 p.m., Ms. Barnhart wrote, in relevant part:

I used to volunteer for Snohomish county legal services²⁸ maybe they can help me.²⁹

At 5:41 p.m., Mr. Brown responded:

*What help do you think you'd need from legal services?*³⁰

At 5:48 p.m., Ms. Barnhart wrote, in relevant part:

Advice.³¹

At 5:56 p.m., Mr. Brown responded, in relevant part:

I understand. You really have nothing to worry about with this. You've done nothing wrong. I think I can help you with the response, for no charge. It's very simple.³²

On or around January 11, 2021, Ms. Barnhart terminated her attorney-client relationship

²⁷ *Id.* at p. 46 of 221.

²⁸ Notably, Snohomish County Legal Services is a free legal aid program. Thus, Mr. Brown's attempt to explain that his statements to Ms. Barnhart were to reassure her that she did not need to spend money in responding to the subpoena is misleading. Official Website of the City of Everett Washington, <https://everettwa.gov/Faq.aspx?QID=395>. The Court may take judicial notice of this fact because it is a fact not subject to reasonable dispute and is available from a reliable source. See ER 201; *Cooper v. Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.*, 460 F. Supp. 3d 894, 905 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (taking judicial notice of pages from official city websites); *Gerritsen v. Warner Bros. Entm't Inc.*, 112 F. Supp. 3d 1011, 1033 (C.D. Cal. 2015) ("[C]ourt can take judicial notice of public records and government documents available from reliable sources on the Internet, such as websites run by governmental agencies." (internal quotations omitted)); *Daniels-Hall v. National Education Association*, 629 F.3d 992, 999 (9th Cir.2010) (taking judicial notice of information on the websites of two school districts because they were government entities).

²⁹ Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 171 of 221.

³⁰ *Id.* at p. 173 of 221.

³¹ Sealed Second Supplemental Declaration of Michael P. Brown in support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss ("Second Suppl. Brown Decl."), Dkt. 52-1, Ex. C, p. 36 of 39.

³² Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 176 of 221.

³³ On January 13, 2021, the Signed Barnhart Declaration was filed.

On January 22, 2021, Mr. Brown filed a supplemental declaration in support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, in which he purports to characterize his communications with Ms. Barnhart and accuses Ms. Barnhart of filing false statements under penalty of perjury.³⁵ Mr. Brown also attached "the relevant emails"³⁶ with Ms. Barnhart—nearly 200 pages—for public review and consumption.³⁷ Mr. Brown withheld "those containing especially sensitive health information" and purported to provide such emails in his second supplemental declaration.³⁸ It remains unclear whether *all* of Mr. Brown's communications with Ms. Barnhart have been provided.

III. ARGUMENT

A. MOTION TO STRIKE

Defendants again rely on hearsay evidence and three unsigned declarations prepared by Mr. Brown (collectively, “Unsigned Barnhart Declaration”) to support the instant Motion.³⁹ Plaintiffs previously moved to strike this evidence in their Opposition to Defendants’ Motion for Sanctions, pursuant to Local Civil Rule 7(g), the Federal Rules of Evidence 801 and 802, the Local Electronic Filing Procedures at Section L, and 28 U.S. C. § 1746. Plaintiffs reiterate their previous motion to strike.⁴⁰

³³ See Signed Barnhart Declaration, Dkt. 38-1, ¶ 28; Declaration of Michael J. Saltz in support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. 65-2, ¶ 29; Levine Decl., Dkt. 65-1, ¶ 6; see also Second Suppl. Brown Decl., Dkt. 52, Ex. C, p. 38 of 39 ("Good luck with your case."); Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 189 of 221 ("Unfortunately I see who the slime ball is now."); Defendants' Motion to Qualify Counsel, Dkt. 63, p. 4.

³⁴ Signed Barnhart Decl., Dkt 38-1.

³⁵ See e.g., Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, ¶¶ 4, 6, 7, 23.

³⁶ *Id.* at ¶ 8.

³⁷ Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Exs. A–J.

³⁸ Second Suppl. Brown Decl., Dkt. 52, Ex. B.

³⁹ Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, ¶¶ 9–11, 13–17, 20, 22–26, 34–40, including Ex. B (pp. 30–205 of 221); Second Suppl. Brown Decl., Dkt. 52, Exs. A–C; and Declaration of Michael P. Brown in support of Defendants’ Motion for Sanctions (“Brown Decl.”).

⁴⁰ Although Ms Barnhart's own prior statements might be used for impeachment purposes on cross-examination if Ms. Barnhart testifies at trial, such evidence is inadmissible to support a motion. See *Orr v. Bank of Am., NT & SA*, 285 F.3d 764, 778 (9th Cir. 2002); see also FRE 802; 28 U.S.C. § 1746; *Link Treasure Ltd. v. Baby Trend, Inc.*, 809 F. Supp. 2d 1191, 1195 (C.D. Cal. 2011). On a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, the Court does

1 **B. ALTHOUGH POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND ETHICAL ISSUES
2 PLAINLY EXIST, DISQUALIFICATION IS NOT YET RIPE.**

3 Attorneys practicing in the Western District of Washington must abide by the Rules of
4 Professional Conduct as promulgated and interpreted by the Washington Supreme Court.⁴¹ The
5 Court retains responsibility for controlling the conduct of lawyers practicing before it.⁴²
6 “[N]onclient litigants may, under proper circumstances, bring motions to disqualify counsel
7 based on conflicts of interest” where an “unethical change of sides was manifest and glaring” or
8 an “open and obvious” ethical violation, which compels the Court to exercise its “plain duty to
act.”⁴³

9 **1. Mr. Brown’s qualification or disqualification is not ripe.**

10 While a motion to disqualify counsel ultimately may be necessary, Defendants’ instant
11 Motion to Qualify is premature as well as improper, and the requested relief—“that the Court
12 enter an order finding that no grounds exist to disqualify [Mr. Brown or his law firm]”⁴⁴—is
13 overbroad. Defendants’ efforts to preemptively obtain a ruling on Mr. Brown’s disqualification
14 due to alleged concerns about Plaintiffs using the issue as a “litigation tactic” are misguided and
15 fail to show ripeness. Contrary to Defendants’ assertions, Defendants are not being “forced to
16 proceed under the constant threat that Plaintiffs will choose some strategic time in the future to
17 make the disqualification motion.”⁴⁵ Rather, it is Mr. Brown’s actions that have created the
18 situation in which Defendants find themselves, and it is Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and their
19 agreement to stay discovery that make the disqualification issue not ripe.⁴⁶ Moreover,
20 Washington law prohibits the use of motions to disqualify as litigation tactics. A motion to
21

22 not weigh the credibility of witnesses and factual disputes are resolved in favor of the plaintiff. See *Washington Fed. Bank v. Garold*, Case No. C19-995RSM, 2020 WL 60256, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 6, 2020).

23 ⁴¹ See LCR 83.3(a)(2).

24 ⁴² *Trone v. Smith*, 621 F.2d 994, 999 (9th Cir.1980).

25 ⁴³ *FMC Techs., Inc.*, 420 F. Supp. 2d at 1156 (quoting *In re Yarn Processing Patent Validity Litig.*, 530 F.2d 83, 88 (5th Cir. 1976)).

26 ⁴⁴ See Defendants’ Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63, p.12.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at p. 2.

⁴⁶ See Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, Dkt. 17; Stipulated Order Staying Discovery, Dkt. 36.

disqualify must be filed “with reasonable promptness” after a party discovers the basis for an alleged conflict, and failure to do so may result in waiver of the objecting party’s ability to bring the motion.⁴⁷ “Delay in filing [a] motion to disqualify is suggestive of its use for purely tactical purposes and could be the sole grounds for denying [the motion].”⁴⁸

5 Here, Plaintiffs have not delayed filing a motion to disqualify because the disqualification
6 issue is not yet ripe. Plaintiffs first became aware of a potential issue of disqualification on
7 January 12, 2021, which was after Defendants' Motion to Dismiss was filed on December 2,
8 2020. Depending on the Court's ruling on the Motion to Dismiss, Defendants' litigation
9 decisions (i.e. whether Defendants continue to pursue a jurisdiction defense), and on what
10 Defendants put at issue in their anticipated Answer (assuming Defendants file an Answer), Mr.
11 Brown's qualification (or disqualification) as counsel in this matter may be rendered moot.⁴⁹
12 Additionally, discovery has been stayed in this matter until the Court rules on the Motion to
13 Dismiss, and until discovery is conducted, Plaintiffs cannot ascertain whether Ms. Barnhart
14 would be a testifying witness regarding jurisdictional and/or non-jurisdictional facts,⁵⁰ or
15 whether Mr. Brown is in possession of a proper written conflict waiver signed by Defendants and
16 Ms. Barnhart contrary to her testimony.⁵¹ Therefore, the disqualification issue is not yet ripe for
17 consideration. In addition, even if the disqualification issue was ripe for consideration, a "delay"
18 of less than three months while discovery has been stayed and no substantive motion practice has
19 occurred, or can occur until the Court rules on the pending Motion to Dismiss, is not

⁴⁷ *Eubanks v. Klickitat Cnty.*, 181 Wn. App. 615, 620, 326 P.3d 796 (2014) (citing *First Small Bus. Inv. Co. v. Intercapital Corp.*, 108 Wn.2d 324, 337, 738 P.2d 263 (1987)).

²³ ⁴⁸ *In re Firestorm 1991*, 129 Wn.2d 130, 145, 916 P.2d 411 (1996).

⁴⁹ See, e.g., *FMC Techs., Inc.*, 420 F. Supp. 2d at 1162 (finding no undue delay for six-month gap between beginning of lawsuit and filing motion to disqualify because the issue of disqualification was not ripe until the district court denied the defendants' second motion to dismiss claims seeking to rely on the testimony of the former client).

²³ 50 Joint Status Report, Dkt. 31, at Sections 1A and 1F; Stipulated Order Staying Discovery, Dkt. 36.

⁵¹ See Signed Barnhart Decl. Dkt. 38-1, ¶ 26.

⁵²unreasonable nor grounds for denying a motion to disqualify.

2. Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart appear to have formed an attorney-client relationship.

An attorney-client relationship exists when “the conduct between an individual and an attorney is such that the individual subjectively believes such a relationship exists.”⁵³ The client’s subjective belief, however, does not control the issue unless it is “reasonably formed based on the attending circumstances, including the attorney’s words or actions.”⁵⁴ A court must have the facts of what “actually occurred” between two parties in order to determine the legal question of whether the parties established an attorney-client relationship.⁵⁵ “An attorney-client relationship may be implied from the parties’ conduct; it need not be memorialized in writing.”⁵⁶ Washington courts have held that even a “short consultation” meeting or conversation may create an attorney-client relationship.⁵⁷

Here, Ms. Barnhart testified that she had an attorney-client relationship with Mr. Brown.⁵⁸ Defendants even sought sanctions against Plaintiffs' counsel for violating RPC 4.2 when they spoke with Ms. Barnhart.⁵⁹ Additionally, Mr. Brown has advised the Court—on more than one occasion—that he and Ms. Barnhart exchanged nearly “150 emails and two phone calls” over the course of 18 days.⁶⁰ While Mr. Brown only cites to two emails to/from Ms. Barnhart in the instant Motion to Qualify, the breadth and nature of the available correspondence

⁵² See *Trust Corp. of Mont. v. Piper Aircraft Corp.*, 701 F.2d 85, 87-88 (9th Cir.1983) (finding undue delay where motion to disqualify was filed two years and six months after disqualification issue arose and 33 days before trial); *Eubanks*, 181 Wn. App. at 620 (finding undue delay where motion to disqualify was filed 18 months after disqualification issue arose and counsel at issue engaged in extensive litigation activities on behalf of his clients during that time).

⁵³ *Dietz v. Doe*, 131 Wn.2d 835, 843, 935 P.2d 611 (1997).

⁵⁴ *In re Disciplinary Proceeding Against Egger*, 152 Wn.2d 393, 410–11, 98 P.3d 477 (2004).

⁵⁵ Dietz, 131 Wn.2d at 845.

⁵⁶ *In re Disciplinary Proceeding Against Egger*, 152 Wn.2d at 410 (2004).

⁵⁷ *State v. Reeder*, 181 Wn. App. 897, 910, 330 P.3d 786 (2014), *aff'd*, 184 Wn.2d 805, 365 P.3d 1243 (2015).

⁵⁸ Signed Barnhart Decl., Dkt 38-1.

⁵⁹ See Defendants' Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. 59, p. 13.

⁶⁰ See Defendants' Motion for Sanctions, Dkt 59, pp. 6, 14; Declaration of Michael P. Brown in support of the Motion for Sanctions ("Brown Decl. ISO Sanctions Mot."), Dkt. 60, ¶ 4; Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, ¶ 7.

as a whole appears to support Ms. Barnhart's reasonable belief that Mr. Brown represented her.

For example, the available correspondence shows that:

- Ms. Barnhart repeatedly requested Mr. Brown's legal advice⁶¹ and, as early as December 31, 2020, told Mr. Brown that she would "not say nor do anything without telling [him] first."⁶²
 - Mr. Brown repeatedly offered Ms. Barnhart legal advice.⁶³
 - Mr. Brown actively dissuaded Ms. Barnhart from contacting Plaintiffs' counsel directly.

Ms. Barnhart indicated to Mr. Brown on at least four occasions that she was inclined to contact Plaintiffs' counsel directly.⁶⁴ However, Mr. Brown convinced Ms. Barnhart not to do so.⁶⁵

Based on the preceding examples alone, Ms. Barnhart's subjective belief that an attorney-client relationship existed with Mr. Brown appears to be reasonably formed. Ms. Barnhart terminated such attorney-client relationship on January 11, 2021.⁶⁶

⁶¹ See, e.g., Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 30 of 221 (“[I]s there anything I can do, or should I try to ignore it?”); p. 44 of 221 (Ms. Barnhart: “Don’t worry I will not say nor do anything without telling you first.”); p. 48 of 221 (“Wouldn’t they need to mail me a subpoena or go directly to twitter?...What exactly am I accused of?”); p. 51 (“I have no idea what to do.”); p. 146 of 221 (“Do they know that I am not the other Lori yet? What should I do?”); see also Levine Decl., Dkt. 65-1, Ex. 1, p. 24 (“What are your thoughts?”).

⁶² Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 44 of 221.

⁶³ See, e.g., Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 45 of 221 (“Do you have the ability to pay for your own lawyer if they do issue a subpoena?”), p. 159 of 221 (“I can help with that.”), p. 167 of 221 (“[H]ere’s how the process plays out once you actually get the subpoena served on you formally....”), p. 168 of 221 (“It will be best for you to play this ‘straight up’ and make the legitimate objections once you have it.”), p. 182 of 221 (“I recommend that you sit tight, accept service if they come to your door, and then we can take it from there.”), p. 195 of 221 (“You don’t need to spend money or hire a lawyer to respond to the subpoena. I’d like to stand up for you by filing your declaration if you’d let me. It costs you nothing.”), and p. 169 of 221 (“I can give you some assistance with respect to responding to the subpoena. Have you been served?”).

⁶⁴ See, e.g., Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 44 of 221 (“Maybe it would just be easier if I went and met with him myself... I have nothing to hide.”); p. 47 of 221 (“For all I care they can look at all my internet activities.”); p. 171 of 221 (“I guess I can just call [Mr. Saltz] and authorize YouTube and twitter to give him all of it.”); p. 188 of 221 (“I will call [Mr. Saltz] tomorrow.”).

⁶⁵ See, e.g., Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, Ex. B, p. 45 of 221 (“I understand that impulse but you need to understand the type of person he is.”); p. 193 of 221 (“Can you please talk with me before you do anything?”); p. 200 of 221 (“I understand this is very stressful. You should at least speak with me about it.”).

⁶⁶ Signed Barnhart Decl., Dkt. 38-1, ¶ 28; Defendants' Motion to Qualify Counsel, Dkt. 63, p. 10.

1 **3. At the very least, Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart formed a prospective client**
relationship.

2 Even assuming Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart did not have an attorney-client relationship,
3 Ms. Barnhart appears to be, at the very least, a prospective client to whom Mr. Brown owed
4 certain duties. Rule 1.18 of Washington's Rules of Professional Conduct, which establishes the
5 duties owed to a prospective client, is the applicable rule here. That rule provides in relevant
6 part:

7 (a) A person who consults with a lawyer about the possibility of forming a client-
lawyer relationship with respect to a matter is a prospective client.

8 (b) Even when no client-lawyer relationship ensues, a lawyer who has learned
information from a prospective client shall not use or reveal that information,
except as Rule 1.9 would permit with respect to information of a former client or
except as provided in paragraph (e).

9 (c) A lawyer subject to paragraph (b) shall not represent a client with interests
materially adverse to those of a prospective client in the same or a substantially
related matter if the lawyer received information from the prospective client that
could be significantly harmful to that person in the matter, except as provided in
paragraphs (d) or (e). If a lawyer or LLLT is disqualified from representation
under this paragraph or paragraph (c) of LLLT RPC 1.18, no lawyer in a firm
with which that lawyer or LLLT is associated may knowingly undertake or
continue representation in such a matter, except as provided in paragraph (d).⁶⁷

10 Comment 2 to RPC 1.18 states, in relevant part:

11 Whether communications, including written, oral, or electronic communications,
constitute a consultation depends on the circumstances. For example, a
consultation is likely to have occurred if a lawyer, either in person or through the
lawyer's communications in any medium, specifically requests or invites the
submission of information about a potential representation without clear and
reasonably understandable warnings and cautionary statements that limit the
lawyer's obligations, and a person provides information in response.....In
contrast, consultation does not occur if a person provides information to a lawyer
in response to a communication that merely describes the lawyer's education,
experience, areas of practice, and contact information, or provides legal
information of general interest.

12 Here, Mr. Brown and Ms. Barnhart exchanged nearly 150 emails over the course of 18
days. At no time has Mr. Brown submitted to this Court evidence or argument that he sent an

26 ⁶⁷ RPC 1.18 (emphasis added).

1 email to Ms. Barnhart that contained any “clear and reasonably understandable warnings and
2 cautionary statements” that limited his obligations to Ms. Barnhart. Instead, Mr. Brown made
3 numerous requests and repeatedly invited Ms. Barnhart to submit information about herself and
4 the matters at hand.⁶⁸ Ms. Barnhart disclosed substantive and confidential information to Mr.
5 Brown that could be significantly harmful to her.⁶⁹ Mr. Brown, therefore, may be barred from
6 using Ms. Barnhart’s confidences against her and barred from representing Defendants, who
7 have adverse interests in the same matter.

4. The record reflects a significant conflict of interest.

9 While Plaintiffs have not yet moved to disqualify Mr. Brown and his law firm due to the
10 disqualification issue not being ripe, it is apparent that a conflict of interest exists such that
11 Defendants' Motion to Qualify must be denied.

12 Mr. Brown asserts that his communications with Ms. Barnhart were for two purposes: 1)
13 “to explain the abusiveness of the Fulmer Declaration,” and 2) to confirm Defendants’
14 statements that they did not know Ms. Barnhart resided in Washington until that fact was
15 disclosed in this lawsuit.”⁷⁰ However, Ms. Barnhart’s testimony submitted on January 13, 2021,
16 states, among other things, that: 1) Ms. Fulmer’s declaration was accurate, with the exception of
17 where Ms. Barnhart allegedly worked⁷¹; 2) Defendant Paulson did, in fact, have reason to know
18 that Ms. Barnhart resided in Washington by at least April 2020, if not earlier⁷²; and 3) Defendant
19 Paulson misrepresented the nature and scope of Defendants’ Washington contacts⁷³ in her
20 declarations filed in support of the Motion to Dismiss.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ See, e.g., Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, pp. 36, 40, 45, 54, 55, 69, 89, 191, 192.

⁶⁹ See Second Suppl. Brown Decl., Dkt. 52, Ex. C.

⁷⁰ Defendants' Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63, p. 5.

⁷¹ Signed Barnhart Decl., Dkt. 38-1, ¶ 17.

⁷² *Id.* at ¶ 4.

⁷³ Paulson Decl., Dkt. 19, ¶ 4.

⁷⁴ Signed Barnhart Decl., Dkt. 38-1, ¶ 15; Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt. 43-1, p. 59 of 221.

Notably, Ms. Barnhart's testimony centers on the same issues Mr. Brown admits were the subject of his former representation, and her testimony is not favorable to Mr. Brown or his current clients.⁷⁵ In fact, Mr. Brown alleges that Ms. Barnhart's testimony in the Signed Barnhart Declaration changed the "first" story she told him by "180 degrees."⁷⁶ That Mr. Brown contends Ms. Barnhart's testimony is now in the *opposite* position is enough to establish adversity. "The crux of the adversity inquiry centers on a lawyer's duty of loyalty."⁷⁷ "Parties are allowed to switch sides; lawyers are not."⁷⁸ "The underlying question is whether the lawyer was so involved in the matter that the subsequent representation can be justly regarded as a changing of sides in the matter in question."⁷⁹

Not only is Ms. Barnhart's testimony unfavorable for Defendants and Mr. Brown, but also, in nearly every one of Defendants' filings since January 13, 2021, Defendants and Mr. Brown have attempted to use Ms. Barnhart's communications with Mr. Brown to discredit her; accuse her of submitting false statements under penalty of perjury; and/or allege that she did not have the capacity to execute the Signed Barnhart Declaration.⁸⁰

⁷⁵ Defendants' Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63 p. 11 ("[T]he only 'interest' even hinted at in the Second Barnhart Declaration is Ms. Barnhart's alleged possession of *information* that contradicted testimony Ms. Paulson provided in support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.").

⁷⁶ Defendants' Motion to Qualify, Dkt. 63 p. 6 ("[T]he 150 emails exchanged between the undersigned and Ms. Barnhart over the previous 18 days were perfectly consistent with the [Unsigned] Barnhart Declaration, which she was eager to sign under oath, and contradicted the testimony they were putting in front of her in the [Signed] Barnhart Declaration.").

⁷⁷ *FMC Techs., Inc.*, 420 F. Supp. 2d at 1160.

⁷⁸ *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁷⁹ RPC 1.9, Cmt. 2; *see also* RPC 1.7, Cmt. 1 ("Loyalty and independent judgment are essential elements in the lawyer's relationship to a client. Concurrent conflicts of interest can arise from the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or from the lawyer's own interests.") and Cmt. 5 ("Unforeseeable developments, such as...realignment of parties in litigation, might create conflicts in the midst of a representation...").

⁸⁰ *See, e.g.*, Defendants' Praecipe, Dkt 43, p. 2 ("[A]lmost every material assertion of fact set forth in the Declaration of Lori Ann Barnhart, filed with Plaintiffs' Praecipe on January 13, 2021, is demonstrably false..."); Brown Suppl. Decl., Dkt 43-1, ¶ 4 ("The Second Declaration is replete with plainly and provably false assertions of fact."), ¶ 6 ("very false"), ¶ 7 ("numerous falsities"), ¶ 8 ("falsely"), ¶ 23 ("patently false"), ¶ 31 ("simply false"); Defendants' Motion to Seal, Dkt 51, p. 1-2 ("I have come into possession of evidence that strongly suggests Ms. Barnhart was not aware of what she was signing when swore to the truth of the contents of that declaration and may have lacked capacity to swear under oath to the contents of that declaration."); Defendants' Motion for Sanctions, Dkt 59, p. 1 ("Ms. Barnhart's testimony is demonstrably false in every material respect"), p.2 ("simply false."), p. 13 ("demonstrably false"), p. 14 ("false allegations"), p. 15 ("false and defamatory testimony in the Second Barnhart

Moreover, if and when this case proceeds, Mr. Brown may need to cross-examine (in a deposition or a trial) Ms. Barnhart about these exact same issues—including issues raised in confidence during the attorney-client relationship—for the sole purpose of trying to create doubt as to whether Ms. Barnhart gave truthful testimony in the Signed Barnhart Declaration and/or is a competent witness. Further, if Ms. Barnhart testifies at trial on any facts not favorable to Defendants, to represent Ms. Paulson to the best of his ability, Mr. Brown **must** attempt to discredit that testimony. That is, again, it is in Defendants' best interest for Mr. Brown to try to create doubt as to whether Ms. Barnhart is competent to testify and/or convince a jury that she committed perjury when she testified against Defendant Paulson. Accusing a former client of either incompetence or a crime to benefit another client in the same matter could not be a clearer conflict of interest. Therefore, Mr. Brown and his firm cannot exercise their duty of loyalty to both Ms. Paulson and Ms. Barnhart in this matter.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court deny Defendants' Motion to Qualify.

Dated: March 11, 2021

CARROLL, BIDDLE, & BILANKO, PLLC

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Declaration"); Brown Decl. ISO Sanctions Mot., Dkt. 60, ¶ 7 ("simply false"); Defendants' Motion to Qualify, Dkt. no 63, p. 5 ("After the Second Barnhart Declaration was filed, the undersigned came into possession of information strongly suggesting that Ms. Barnhart was not aware of what she was signing when she signed it....The circumstances surrounding the preparation of that declaration and Ms. Barnhart's state of mind when she signed it, provide strong grounds for this Court to disregard that "testimony."").

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